in others; bill black; lower mandible whitish; legs and feet dark lead blue; iris light brown; total length,  $6\cdot2$  inches; wing,  $3\cdot2$ ; tail,  $3\cdot75$ ; tarsus,  $0\cdot4$ ; bill from gape,  $0\cdot55$ ; from forehead,  $0\cdot4$ ; from nostril,  $0\cdot3$ .

The sexes are alike in plumage, but the female appears to have a greater extent of olive-brown on the flanks and sides.

In actions and habits they closely resemble the *R. albiscapa* of New South Wales, being seldom seen in the "opens," usually confining themselves to the dense brushes and thickly wooded parts.

The above described *new species* were discovered by Mr. Charles Pearce in the Fiji Islands; and now form part of the magnificent collection at Elizabeth Bay. I am indebted to Mr. William Macleay, F.L.S., for the privilege of describing these new and interesting forms.

Mr. Brazier exhibited six rare species of Cypræa (Walkeri, staphylæa, limacina, miliaris, quadrimaculata, and asellus) from Darnley Island, and a new Helix from Hall Sound, New Guinea.

#### MONDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1875.

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Esq., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

Mr. Masters communicated the following Paper:-

# ZOOLOGY OF THE "CHEVERT."—ORNITHOLOGY.

#### PART I.

I have been requested by Mr. Macleay to undertake the identification and description of the Birds collected during the voyage of the "Chevert" on the north-east coast of New Holland, and the southern shores of New Guinea, during the months of June, July, August, and September of this year.

I believe that I shall be consulting the convenience of Ornithologists, by making separate lists of the Australian and New Guinea Birds. Accordingly, this part will be limited to the Birds of Australia, including amongst them all those which were collected on the islands of, and in Torres Straits.

### 1. Haliastur leucosternus, Gould.

One male, Brook Island. Seen occasionally in Torres Straits, also at New Guinea.

### 2.—LEUCOSPIZA NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ, Gmelin.

One female, Cape York. A very fine specimen, and the only one seen.

## 3.—Astur approximans, Vigors and Horsfield.

One male, and two females, Cape York.

The male differs from the females, by having all the under surface finely and transversely barred, and by the collar showing much more distinct.

### 4.—HIERACOGLAUX CONNIVENS, Latham.

One male, Cape York.

### 5.—Podargus Phalænoides, Gould.

One female, Cape York. A very fine and beautifully marked specimen.

### 6.—Podargus Gouldi. N. Sp.

General plumage of a pale marbled grey, plume at base of bill large and erect, the central feathers rounded and tipped with white, a narrow line extending from the base of the bill to the upper part of the eye, and another beneath the eye white; feathers of the occiput, back of the neck, and partially of the back with the centre black, and tip white; entire under surface of a lighter colour than the upper, and marked with long narrow stripes of brownish black; these marks being larger and more distinct on the chest; primaries above dark brown, with numerous bands of white; beneath of a lighter colour, the bands becoming

obsolete towards the extremity; coverts of the same character as the feathers of the back, but with larger blotches of white, forming two indistinct bands along the wing; under coverts white; tail of average length, marked throughout with narrow black fasciæ; these bands becoming oblique in the two central feathers, and alternate; the shafts of the central feathers brown above, and white below, of the others black above and brown below; bill brown, with the base of the upper mandible at the gape yellow; legs and feet robust, and of a dark leaden hue.

Total length, 14 inches and 7 tenths; wing, 8.75; tail, 6.9; tarsi. 1.1; middle toe, without the claw, 1.45; bill from forehead, 1.7; bill from angle of the mouth, 2.6; width across angle of the mouth, 2.2.

One male, Gulf of Carpentaria, obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

This fine and distinct species might at first sight be taken for a light coloured variety of P. phalænoides; but the legs and feet are much more robust than in that species. I give the measurements of the middle toe (without the claw) of both, to show the great difference that exists. P. Gouldi, 145; P. phalænoides, 105.

I name this species after John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., the well-known author of our best works on Ornithology.

## 7-Podargus Papuensis, Quoy and Gaimard.

Two males and three females, Cape York.

No two specimens of the five obtained are alike; they vary in colour from a light grey to a sandy buff.

8.—Eurostopodus guttatus, Vigors and Horsfield.

One female, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

9.—Caprimulgus macrurus, Horsfield.

One male, Brook Island.

## 10.—Cypselus terræ reginæ, Ramsay.

Two males and one female, Fitzroy Island.

Seen in considerable numbers; towards evening they all left for the main land, keeping at a great height.

### 11.—HYLOCHELIDON NIGRICANS, Vigors.

Two males, Cape York.

This common Sydney swallow appears to be rare towards the north, as it was only seen upon two or three occasions.

### 12.—Merops ornatus, Latham.

Two females, Cape York. Common everywhere.

#### 13.—DACELO CERVINA, Gould.

One female, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

Examples of this bird were seen at Cape Grenville and Cape York. Its excessive shyness prevented any possibility of getting within shooting distance.

### 14.—Todiramphus sanctus, Vigors and Horsfield.

One male and two females, Palm Island; one male and one female, Cape Grenville; one male and one female, Cape York; one female, Dungeness Island; one female, Bet Island; one male, Darnley Island.

Very widely distributed, and seen everywhere, New Guinea included.

## 15.—Todiramphus sordidus, Gould.

One male, Cape York; two males, Dungeness Island; four males and four females, Long Island.

Common on Dungeness and Long Islands, where it frequents the dense mangroves.

### 16.—CYANALCYON MACLEAYI, Jardine and Selby.

One female, Fitzroy Island; one male and one female, Cape York.

Cape York appears to be its most northern limit, as it was not observed upon any of the islands in Torres Straits.

## 17.—SYMA FLAVIROSTRIS, Gould.

One male and one female, Cape York.

### 18.—ALCYONE PUSILLA, Temminck.

Two males and three females, Long Island, Torres Straits, Found in the same situations as *Todiramphus sordidus*, not uncommon, but very shy, and difficult to get.

### 19.—ARTAMUS ALBIVENTRIS, Gould.

One male and one felmale, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

### 20.—ARTAMUS LEUCOPYGIALIS, Gould.

Two males and two females, Cape Grenville: one female, Cape York. Common at both places.

### 21.—CRACTICUS QUOYI, Lesson.

One male and two females, Cape York.

Frequents the dense thickets, and is extremely shy and wary; it was also seen on the Barnard Isles.

### 22.—Graucalus melanops, Latham.

One male, Palm Island; one young female, Sue Island; and and one young female, Cape York.

Seen occasionally at the different Islands through the Straits, but rare, and wary.

## 23.—Graucalus hypoleucus, Gould.

One male and one female, Palm Island; one male, Cape York; one young female, Cape Grenville.

## 24.—CAMPEPHAGA KARU, Lesson.

One male and one female, Palm Island; one male and three females, Cape York.

## 25.—PACHYCEPHALA MELANURA, Gould.

Six males and three females, Cape Grenville; two males, Darnley Island; one female, Long Island; one female, Bet Island.

This species frequents the dense brushes and mangroves, and was observed upon all the wooded Islands visited in Torres Straits.

The female appears to be unknown to Mr. Gould, a description is therefore given. The female has the head and neck slaty grey; back, upper tail coverts, and the basal half of the tail, dark olive green; apical half black, tipped with brown, circle surrounding the eye, light brown; throat dull white, freckled with grey; chest dark brown; the remainder of the under surface, and under tail coverts, deep yellow lightly washed with buff; basal half of the bill dark brown, becoming almost black towards the tip; legs and feet bluish lead colour; irides brown. Total length, 6 inches; wing, 3:35; tail, 2:7; tarsi, 0:9; bill from forehead, 0:65; bill from gape, 0.8.

In his Handbook, Mr. Gould says:—"Whenever this sex is collected it will be found to bear a very general resemblance to the females of *P. gutturalis*, and *P. glaucura*."

I thought a description would be acceptable, as it is so totally different from either.

This species appears to have a pretty wide range; we first fell in with it at Cape Grenville, afterwards at Cape York, and throughout all the wooded Islands in Torres Straits.

## 26.—Pachycephela robusta. N. Sp.

All the upper surface slaty grey, gradually passing into olive green, the green becoming more distinct on the rump and upper tail coverts; throat lightish grey, almost white, each feather with a transverse line of a darker colour; chest brown, slightly tinted with yellow; abdomen, flanks, and under tail coverts, pale yellow, lightly washed with buff; primaries blackish brown, margined on their outer webs with light grey; secondaries of the same colour, margined with rufous; tail above olive green, beneath of a lighter hue, and showing indistinct wavy transverse fasciæ; bill dark brown; legs and feet blackish brown. Total length, 6·8 inches; wing, 3·4; tail, 2·8; tarsi, 0·9; bill from forehead, 0·75.

This bird bears a very general resemblance to the female of *P. melanura*, but it is altogether a much larger and more robust species, and the bill is also very much larger.

One female, shot at Cape York in a dense mangrove swamp, and the only one seen.

### 27.—Colluricincla superciliosa (male). N. Sp.

All the upper surface slaty grey; lores, a broad line extending from the nostrils and over the eye, throat, centre of the abdomen, and under tail coverts, white; feathers of the throat with a dark line down their centres; under tail coverts slightly washed with brown; breast grey; flanks rather lighter, and tinged with rufous; wings brown, margined with grey; tail grey; shafts of the feathers brown above, white beneath; bill black; legs and feet bluish black; irides very dark hazel. Total length, 9.9 inches, wing, 5; tail, 4.2; tarsi, 1.2; bill from forehead, 1.1; bill from gape, 1.1.

One specimen only, of this very distinct species, was shot at Cape Grenville by Dr. James.

### 28.—Colluricincla parvula, Gould.

Six males and one female, Cape York; one female, Cape Grenville; one male and two females, Palm Island.

### 29.—Chibia bracteata, Gould.

Two males, Palm Island; one male, Brook Island.

Common at both places, and throughout all the wooded Islands in Torres Straits.

## 30.—Manucodia Gouldi, G. R. Gray.

Two males, one female, and three young, Cape York.

A very noisy bird, and pretty plentiful in the brushes about Somerset.

# 31.—Rhipidura rufifrons, Latham.

One male and two females, Cape York.

Frequents the brushes, and is far from being common.

## 32.—Rhipidura isura, Gould.

One young female, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

## 33.—Piezorhynchus nitidus, Gould.

Four males and four females, Cape York; one female, Dungeness Island; one female, Long Island.

Inhabits the dense mangroves and thickets.

### 34-ARSES KAUPI, Gould.

One male, Cape York. The only one seen.

### 35.—MYIAGRA PLUMBEA, Vigors and Horsfield.

One male, Percy Island No. 2; one female, Albany Island; two males and one female, Darnley Island; three males, one young male, and one female, Cape York.

#### 36.—M AGRA LATIROSTRIS, Gould.

One female, Cape Grenville; one male, Long Island; two males and two females, Cape York.

Inhabits the dense mangroves, is rare, and difficult to obtain.

### 37.—Machærirhynchus flaviventer, Gould.

One male and one female, Cape York.

#### 38.—MICRŒCA ASSIMILIS, Gould.

One male, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

### 39.—Micrœca flavigaster, Gould.

One male and one female, Dungeness Island; one female, Long Island.

Rare, and inhabits thickets.

# 40.—Monarcha trivirgata, Temminck.

One male, Palm Island.

### 41.—Monarcha albiventris, Gould.

Three males, three females, and five young in different stages of plumage, Cape York; two males, one female, and one young, Darnley Island; two males, one female, and one young, Sue Island; one male, Cape Grenville.

Common at Cape York, and all through the Islands in Torres Straits.

## 42.—GERYGONE PERSONATA, Gould.

Three males, one young male, and three females, Cape York.

The female differs from the male by having all the under surface yellow, and in wanting the black markings about the head.

### 43.—Gerygone simplex, N. Sp.

All the upper surface, and ear coverts, light brown; lores, and a spot behind the eye, blackish brown; a line from the nostrils over the eye, a spot beneath the eye, throat, centre of abdomen, and under tail coverts white; sides of the chest light grey; remainder of the under surface of a very light buffy white; primaries and secondaries dark or blackish brown, margined with light grey; tail above, for two-thirds of its distance from the base, black, the two central feathers dark brown; the outer feathers with a part of the external, and a large patch not quite reaching the extreme tip of the internal webs, white; the remainder of the tail feathers with a patch of white on their inner webs, this patch gradually diminishing in size towards the two central ones; beneath the tail the black becomes much paler, and is crossed by four or five transverse wavy fasciæ; bill, and feet, black. Total length, 3.9; wing, 2.1; tail, 1.6; tarsi, 0.65; bill from forehead, 0.5; from gape, 0.55.

One male and one female, Gulf of Carpentaria. From Mr. Broadbent.

This species can be readily distinguished from *G. magnirostris* (its nearest ally) by the white line from the nostrils over the eye, by the large white patches in the tail, and by the under mandible being jet black, and not pearl-white at the base.

The sexes are alike in plumage.

44 — DRYMODES SUPERCILIARIS, Gould.

One male, Cape York.

45.—Eopsaltria leucura, Gould.

Two males, Cape Grenville; two males and one female, Cape York.

Frequents the dense mangrove swamps, very rare, and difficult to obtain.

46.—Malurus amabilis, Gould.

Malurus hypoleucos, Gould.

Three males and three females, Cape York.

Mr. Gould described the female of *amabilis* as a distinct species, under the name of *hypoleucos*. I had ample opportunities of observing them at Cape York, and pronounce them as identical without the slightest hesitation.

#### 47.—MALURUS CRUENTATUS, Gould.

One male, Cape York; one male and one female, Gulf of Carpentaria. From Mr. Broadbent.

### 48.—MALURUS LAMBERTI, Vigors and Horsfield.

One male and one female, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

This may, perhaps, prove to be a distinct species, as it differs slightly in hue from Sydney specimens; for the present I look upon it as a local variety.

#### 49.—CISTICOLA LINEOCAPILLA, Gould.

One male, Gulf of Carpentaria. From Mr. Broadbent.

### 50.—Sericornis brunneopygius, N. Sp.

All the upper surface very dark brown, becoming rufous on the rump, and upper tail coverts, tail, lores, and ear coverts, dark brown; a line commencing at the nostrils, and passing over the eye, and a line beneath the eye white; centre of the forehead and a narrow line passing over the white, black; throat dull white, slightly striated with blackish brown; sides of the chest light brown; the under surface, and under tail coverts buffy white; wings and tail dark brown, inclining to rufous; spurious wing coverts black, largely tipped with white; bill brown above, lighter beneath; legs and feet flesh colour. Total length of male, 4·4; wing, 2·45; tail, 1.75; tarsi. 0·75; bill from forehead, 0.6; from gape, 0·65.

The female is rather smaller than the male, and the black and white markings of the head are less distinct,

This species can be readily distinguished from S. lævigaster, by the uniform colour of the tail.

Four males and three females, Cape York.

Common in the brushes about Cape York, where it has evidently been overlooked by previous collectors.

### 51.—BATHILDA RUFICAUDA, Gould

Two males, Guif of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

52.—Donacola Castaneothorax, Gould.

One young, Cape York.

Very common about the settlement at Somerset. No finches were seen upon any of the islands in Torres Straits.

### 53.—PITTA STREPITANS, Temminck

One female, Palm Island.

This is the most northern locality, I believe, that this species has been obtained.

### 54.—PITTA SIMILLIMA, Gould

One male and one female, Bet Island.

55.—MIMETA AFFINIS, Gould.

One male and five females, Cape York; one female, Cape Grenville; one female, Sue Island.

## 56.—MIMETA FLAVOCINCTA, Vigors and Horsfield.

Two males and one female, Cape Grenville; seven males and nine females, Cape York. The young are much brighter in colour than the adults. Very common in the brushes about Cape York.

## 57.—Sphecotheres flaviventris, Gould.

One female, Palm Island; ten males, two young males, and four females, Cape York.

58.—Corvus australis, Gmelin.

One male, Percy Island, No. 2.

59.—CALORNIS METALLICA, Gould.

Five males and two females, Cape York.

60.—GLYCIPHILA SUBFASCIATA, Ramsay.

Five males and four females, Cape York.

61.—STIGMATOPS OCULARIS, Gould.

One male, Cape Grenville.

62.—PTILOTIS VERSICOLOR, Gould.

Four males and four females, Cape Grenville; one female, Barrow Island; one male and one female, Long Island; three males and one female, Dungeness Island.

63.—PTILOTIS FILIGERA, Gould.

Six males and six females, Cape York.

64.—PTILOTIS NOTATA, Gould.

Three males and five females, Cape York; two males and one female, Cape Grenville; one male and two females, Darnley Island.

Common at Cape York, all the wooded island in Torres Straits, and New Guinea.

65.—CONOPHILA RUFIGULARIS, Gould.

One female, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

66.—Tropidorhynchus buceroides, Swainson.

One male and one female, Palm Islands; one female, Cape Grenville; four males, and one female, Cape York.

67.—MYZOMELA ERYTHROCEPHALA, Gould.

Six males and two females, Cape York; six males and one female, Long Island; one young male, Warrior Island.

During the month of June this pretty species was very numerous about Cape York, where it frequented the high mangroves; it also appeared to be very common throughout the islands in Torres Straits.

68.—MYZOMELA PECTORALIS, Gould.

One male, Cape York.

69.—MYZOMELA OBSCURA, Gould. Three males and two females, Cape York.

70.—Melithreptus albogularis, *Gould*. Two males and one female, Cape York.

71.—DICÆUM HIRUNDINACEUM, Latham. Three males, Cape York.

### 72.—NECTARINIA AUSTRALIS, Gould.

One male, Palm Island; four males and one female, Cape Grenville; one female, Albany Island; one male and one female, Cape York; three males and one female, Sue Island; one male, Warrior Island.

### 73.—Zosterops ramsayı, (male) N. Sp.

Crown of the head, neck, throat, wings, rump, and under tail coverts, greenish yellow; lores, and a line beneath the eye black; back and chest, bluish grey; abdomen light grey, passing into very light buff on the flanks; eyes surrounded by a very large zone of white feathers; primaries and secondaries, brownish black, margined on their outer webs with yellow; beneath, on their inner webs, with white; tail, brown, margined with yellow; legs and feet, bluish grey; upper mandible, brownish black; under mandible, horn colour; irides, brown. Total length, 4·4; wing, 2·4; tail, 1·75; tarsi, 0·65; bill from forehead, 0·5; from gape, 0·6.

Two specimens of this very fine and distinct species were shot by Spalding and myself, on Palm Island; although they appeared to be tolerably numerous, we found it very difficult to obtain specimens, as they frequented the highest trees in the dense scrubs. The very large zone of white feathers surrounding the eye, will always serve to distinguish this from all other Australian species.

I name this species after Edward P. Ramsay, Esq., F.L.S., Curator of the Sydney Museum.

### 74.—Zosterops flavogularis (male), N. Sp.

All the upper surface dull greenish yellow; lores, and a line beneath the eye black; eyes surrounded by a narrow zone of white feathers; forehead, throat, and under tail coverts, bright yellow; chest, very light grey; abdomen of a lighter colour, and with a streak of pale yellow down the centre; flanks, light buff, darker in the male; primaries brown, margined for two thirds of their length with yellow, and becoming whitish towards the tips; legs and feet, bluish grey; upper mandible, black; lower black at the tip; lighter at the base; irides, dark brown. Total length, 4·65; wing, 2·3; tail, 1·9; tarsi, 0·7; bill from forehead, 0.5; from gape, 0·57

One male and one female, Cape Grenville; five males and three females, Sue Island; one female, Bet Island; one female, Warrior Island; one male, Darnley Island; common at Cape Grenville, and throughout all the wooded islands in Torres Straits.

This species can be readily distinguished from Z. luteus, by its pale under surface.

### 75.—PTILORHIS VICTORIÆ, Gould.

One adult male, one young male, and one female, Barnard Isles.

76.—Craspedophora Magnifica, Vigors.

One adult male, one young male, and three females, not fully adult, Cape York.

77.—MESOCALIUS OSCULANS, Gould.

One female, Gulf of Carpentaria. From Mr. Broadbent.

78.—LAMPROCOCCYX MINUTILLUS, Gould.

One female, Cocoanut Island.

79.—Centropus macrourus, Gould.

One male and one female, Palm Island; one male, Albany Island; two females, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

80.—CACATUA GALERITA, Latham.

One male, Fitzroy Island.

81.—CACATUA SANGUINEA, Gould.

Two males, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

82.—Calyptorhynchus macrorhynchus, Gould.

One male and one female, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

83.—Microglossum aterrimum, Gmelin. One male, Cape York.

84.—Trichoglossus multicolor, Gmelin.

One female, Palm Island; four males and four females, Cape York.

85.—Ptilinopus Swainsonii, Gould.

One male, Cape Grenville; three males and three females, Cape York; one female, and one young, Sue Island; one male, Darnley Island.

Common throughout all the wooded Islands in Torres Straits.

86.—Megaloprepia assimilis, Gould.

One male and two females, Cape York.

87.—LEUCOMELÆNA NORFOLCIENSIS, Latham.

One female, Palm Island.

88.—Myristicivora spillorrhoa, G. R. Gray.

Two males and two females, Bet Island.

89.—Lopholaimus antarcticus, Shaw.

One male and one female, Cape York.

Scores of this Pigeon were shot at Cape York. They are less in size and weight than those obtained in N. S. Wales, and the plumage is not nearly so bright. I consider them as a very distinct local variety.

90.—CHALCOPHAPS LONGIROSTRIS, Gould.

One male, Cape York.

This I look upon as a very doubtful species.

91.—ERYTHRAUCHÆNA HUMERALIS, Temminck.

Two females, Palm Island; one young, Cape Grenville; two females, Sue Island.

Very widely distributed, and seen at nearly every place visited, New Guinea included.

92.—STICTOPELIA CUNEATA, Latham.

One young, Gulf of Carpentaria. Obtained from Mr. Broadbent.

93.—Megapodius tumulus, *Gould*. One male and one female, Brook Island.

94.—Megapodius assimilis, (female) N. Sp.

Head and crest very dark brown; the latter tipped with grey; neck and all the under surface slaty grey; back, wings, tail, flanks, and under tail coverts, dark chocolate brown; bill reddish brown, becoming lighter on the sides and tip; legs, dull red; feet of the same colour, gradually becoming black towards the claw; claw very long and slender. Total length, 13.5; wing, 9.2; tail, 3.8; tarsi, 2.1; middle toe without the claw, 1.6; bill from forehead, 1.0; from gape, 1.15.

One adult and one young female, Dungeness Island; one female, Bet Island.

This bird is very nearly allied to *M tumulus*, but is altogether of a very much smaller size, the legs and feet are also very weak in comparison to that species.

It is found on many of the low lying islands in Torres Straits, and is not uncommon.

95.—Turnix pyrrhothorax, Gould

One female, Cape York; one male, Sue Island; one male and one female, Darnley Island.

96.—ŒDICNEMUS GRALLARIUS, Latham.

One female, Percy Island, No. 2.

97.—Esacus magnirostris, Geoffroy.

One female, Cape Grenville; one male, Long Island.

#### 98.—Hæmatopus longirostris. Vieillot

Two females, Cape Grenville; two males and two females, Cocoanut Island.

Common everywhere. On Cocoanut Island out of a flock of twenty I succeeded in killing four at one shot.

99 — HÆMATOPUS FULIGINOSUS, Gould.

One male, Palm Island.

100.—Charadrius orientalis, Schlegel.

One male, Cocoanut Island; one female, Cape Grenville; two females, Bet Island.

On Cocoanut Island this species was very numerous, the one obtained from there being a very fine old male, in full summer plumage.

101.—Ochthodromus inornatus, Gould.

One male, Cape York; two females, Sue Island.

102.—Ochthodromus bicinctus, Jardine and Selby.

One female, Cape Grenville; three females, Cape York; one male and five females, Sue Island.

All of the above in winter plumage.

103.—LIMOSA UROPYGIALIS, Gould.

One male and one female, Cape York; one male, Bet Island.

104.—ACTODROMAS AUSTRALIS, Cuvier.

One male and four females, Cape York; two females, Sue Island; one male and one female, Darnley Island.

The male from Darnley Island is in full summer plumage, all the others are without the slightest trace of the rufous markings.

105.—Tringa tenuirostris, Horsfield.

Seven females, Sue Island; one female, Cocoanut Island.

The specimens obtained vary considerably in their markings, some being much darker and more spotted than others. Very common on all the low lying islands in Torres Straits.

106.—ACTITIS HYPOLEUCOS, Linneus.

One male and one female, Cape York.

Frequents the salt-water creeks, and far from common.

107.—GLOTTIS GLOTTOIDES, Vigors,

One female, Cape Grenville.

108.—Gambetta pulverulentus, Muller.

One female, Cape Grenville; one female, Bet Island; four males and two females, Sue Island; four females, Cocoanut Island.

Seen in large flocks on all the reefs and islands, from Cape York to New Guinea.

109.—Numenius uropygialis, Gould.

One female, Cape Grenville; one male, Cape York; one female Sue Island; three females, Bet Island; one male, Long Island; one female, Darnley Island.

110.—Numenius minor, Muller.

One male, Cape York.

111.—ARDEA NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ, Latham.

One female, Evan's Bay, Cape York.

112.—Demiegretta jugularis, Forster.
One female, Fitzroy Island.

113.—Demiegretta greyi, Gould.

Two males and one female, Low Island, Trinity Bay.

This and the preceding, are undoubtedly the same species, and always associate together. Sometimes two of the white may be seen together; at other times two of the blue; but, as a rule, it is one of each colour. One specimen obtained (a fine old male) of the white variety, is blotched all over with blue. I also saw one half blue and white. The colour is not a sexual difference, as adults of both sexes and colours are easily obtained.

114.—NYCTICORAX CALEDONICUS, Latham. Young male, Darnley Island.

### 115.—BUTOROIDES JAVANICA, Horsfield.

Two females, Cape York; one male and one female, Cape Grenville; one male and one female, Dungeness Island.

### 116.—Bruchigavia Gouldi, Bonaparte.

One female, Palm Island; two males, Cape Grenville; one male and two females, Sue Island; one young, Torres Straits.

First seen at Palm Island; common about Cape York, and all through Torres Straits, to Darnley Island.

117.—Sylochelidon Caspia, Pallas.

One male and one female, Barrow Island.

### 118.—THALASSEUS CRISTATUS, Stephens.

Two males, Palm Island; one male, Barrow Island; one young male, Fitzroy Island; one young, Cape Grenville; one young and one female, Turtle Reef.

### 119.—Thalasseus bengalensis, Lesson.

One male and three females, Sue Island; two young males. Dungeness Island; one female, Bramble Cay.

Common upon every reef and island throughout Torres Straits.

120—Sterna melanauchen, Temminck.

Six males and one female, Mud Bay, Cape York.

121.—Sterna Melanorhyncha, Gould.

One female, Warrior Reef.

# 122.—Sterna nigrifons (female). N. Sp.

Head and neck above, and the outer web of the external primary, jet black; remainder of the upper surface, wings, and tail, light silvery grey; throat and all the under surface white, with a beautiful roseate tint; three first primaries with a line of dull black on their inner webs next the shaft; bill, black; legs and feet, red; nails, black. Total length, without bill, to central tail feathers, 9 inches; to outer tail feathers, 12·2; wing, 8·7; tail to

centre feathers, 2.6; to outer, 6.1; tarsi, 0.8; bill, from forehead, 1.6; from anterior margin of nostril, 1.2; from gape 2.

This beautiful tern is very nearly allied to Sterna paradisea, but differs in having the bill entirely black, instead of yellow at the base and gape, and in having the external web of the first primary black.

Seen in great numbers about Warrior Reef, in company with larger terns and noddies.\*

123.—STERNULA PLACENS, Gould.

One male, Sue Island.

124.—Sternula inconspicua, N. Sp.

Forehead and line over the eye white; a narrow line of black extends from lores over the eyelids; central portion of the crown white, mottled with black, becoming black on the nape and hind neck; all the upper surface light grey, with a darker patch running back from the shoulders; primaries blackish brown on the outer and inner webs next the shaft; secondaries grey margined with white; tail white, slightly washed with grey; bill of a brownish black, lighter at the sides and gape; legs and feet dark brown; irides black. Total length (without bill) to central tail feathers, 6.5; to outer tail feathers, 7.7; wing, 7.; tail to centre feathers, 1.9; to outer, 3.15; tarsi, 0.6; bill from forehead, 1.25; from anterior margin of nostril 0.9; from gape, 1.6.

One male and four females, Mud Bay, Cape York. In company with Sterna melanauchen and Thalasseus cristatus.

125.—Onychoprion fuliginosa, Gmelin.

Six males and four females, Bramble Cay.

126.—Anous Stolidus, Latham.

One male and one female, Cape Grenville; one male and two females, Bramble Cay; three males and four females. Caught on board off Bramble Cay.

<sup>\*</sup> A specimen of this species is in the possession of Mr. Waller, and was shot by him in Moreton Bay.

127 .- ANOUS MELANOPS, Gould.

Three males, and three young, Bramble Cay.

On Bramble Cay this species was in countless thousands. To give some idea of their numbers, I may state, that from one discharge of the gun I killed forty-six, and there appeared to be quite as many wounded.

128.—Anous Leucocapillus, Gould.

One male and one female, Nepean Island.

129.—DIOMEDEA MELANOPHRYS, Temminck.

One male and one female, East Coast.

130.—PTERODROMA MACROPTERA, Smith.

One young male, East Coast.

131.—Fregetta melanogaster, Gould.

One male and three females, East Coast.

132.—Oceanites oceanica, Kuhl.

Seven males and three females. Shot at sea, in the latitude of Port Bowen.

133.—Tachypetes aquila, Linneus.

Four males and three females, Torres Straits.

134.—Tachypetes minor, Gmelin.

One male, Torres Straits.

135.—Sula Cyanops, Sundevall.

One male, Bramble Cay.

136-Sula fiber, Linneus.

One male, three females, and two young, Bramble Cay. Seen from the latitude of Moreton Bay to New Guinea.